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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1888.

TWENTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Evidence of collusion between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cleveland over the "dismissal" of Lord Sackville increases daily. == Eighty miners lost their lives in a coalpit in France. Pirates killed thirty-nine French soldiers in Tonquin. = Herr von Schloezer, the Prussian Minister at the Vatican, has been recalled. The inflammatory articles in the French press against Germans have aroused much feeling among the latter people.

Domestic.-The Republicans of Indiana expressed confident hopes of success at the polls; the Democrats refused to agree to any plan for excluding dishonest ballots. = Merchants in Charleston went to jail in preference to paying a direct tax on their business. --- The Arctic whalers were reported safe from the ice. Judge Thurman made a speech to Ohio coal miners at Nelsonville. — Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever were reported at Jacksonville and two deaths. == E. C. Robbins, of Buffalo, reiterated his statement about President Cleveland.

City and Suburban.-The great Republican par-40.680 men, not including the bands and corps, passed the reviewing stand in Madison Square. - Mr. Blaine spoke three times in Brooklyn to great and enthusiastic audiences. The Police Board of Jersey City put its president in charge of the force, in place of Chief Murphy. Plans for wholesale Democratic frauds at the polls exposed.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day : Fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 46; average, 55.

Will the newsdealers kindly aid The Tribune in these busy times by sending in their orders for increased numbers of papers as early as possible? In the present rush the office is much hampered if the orders for increase come in late.

"The New-York Times" commits a characteristic fraud upon the voters of the city in referring commendingly to Alderman Storm as "Republican." Mr. Storm is a Democrat. The district in which he is running is the XXIst. It is a Republican district, and James A. Blanchard, the Republican candidate against Mr. Storm, will beat him. "The Times" was evidently trying to cheat Mr. Blanchard out of some of his party support by representing Mr. Storm as a Republican. Mr. Blanchard is a lawyer, and a first-class man in every respect.

Further information is conveyed by the cable to-day tending to prove that before Mr. Cleveland had dismissed Lord Sackville he had come to an understanding with Lord Salisbury. The British Government practically refused to recall their Minister. They proposed neither to magnify the incident nor to humiliate their representative. At the same time, they empowered Mr. Phelps to say that they did not wish to do their pet candidate any harm. They desired him protected, whatever happened, and there is good reason to believe that they gave Mr. Cleveland to understand that no fault would be found with him for taking care of himself. The fact that the country has been denied access to the official correspondence bearing on this incident is strongly in proof of the charge that there was an understanding. The President would have the country believe that he has resented the indignity offered to him and the Senate, whereas he has simply done what the British Premier said he might do if he

There is one point that Republican voters in this city and Brooklyn should bear in mind. The registration is so very heavy that unless you vote early there is danger of your not having a chance to vote at all. In some districts it will be almost impossible to poll the entire registration, and obstructive tricks late in the day may be expected if the Democrats have to come are Republican. The only safe thing to do is to vote during the morning, and the earlier in the morning the better. Be sure, too, lions, that they are spelled correctly, and that the protective policy, have declared for Harl of life-giving power. If Dr. Pusey had not

This will greatly promote the Republican vic- shops, have come to understand that the contory.

Shall the American system of protection to our industries be continued, or shall we substitute the English system of free trade? Your vote will count for one or the other. Which shall it be?

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN PARADE. If crowded ranks, far-reaching columns, in spiriting music, miles of enthusiastic spectators, countless flags, and evidences of intense interest and zeal on all sides make a good parade, the Republican demonstration yesterday afternoon was certainly a wonderful affair. Broadway and Fifth-ave., from the Battery to the Park, was densely lined with people whose quick sympathies served to stimulate the paraders, despite the rain which at first threatened to dampen the spirits of the men in line. In form and appearance the procession never has been excelled by any political demonstration in this metropolis, and it presented, with its bright uniforms, its spirited manner and its brilliant displays, a marked contrast to the bedraggled, rain-soaked and cheerless line of Democratic stragglers that tried to buoy up Mr. Cleveland's hopes a week ago.

The parade of yesterday afternoon was what a parade ought to be, an evidence of popular feeling, not a mere bit of partisan pretence or mercenary show. All along the line a genuine admiration was evident, and none could have placed the two demonstrations in contrast without remarking upon the difference of the motives which animated them. Men were in the Democratic parade because they were required or hired to go into it. They were in the Republican parade for the real enjoyment of it, for their cordial and earnest loyalty to the party, for their ardent admiration of its candidates, for their whole-hearted devotion to its principles, and for their glowing hopes of its glorious success on Tuesday. They were no idle lads, no boisterons youths with empty brains, no foolish chatterers about affairs which they do not understand, that filled Broadway and Fifth-ave. with their superb columns yesterday afternoon. They were the genuine substance of the city's best life, its sober, steadfast, progressive citizens, who believe with all the force of their strongest convictions that in the Republican party alone lies the promise of rivals in everything which should confirm them They were men of brains, men of worth, men of fidelity, and impressively did they testify to the faith that is in them by the eagerness, the energy, the enterprise, which they put into this magmificent demonstration, and by the effects which they of Tuesday's voting.

THE ISSUES.

Voters who conscientiously desire to do right as the hour for action draws near carefully review the issues of the campaign in the light of its events and discussions. They ask themselves, "Has the Democratic party, now in power, made good its pledges as to reform of the Government, as to loyalty, as to foreign relations, or as to home industry and taxation.

President Cleveland was elected by pledges to reform the Government, to carry on and complete Civil Service reform so that the public service should be non-partisan, and to give the people better and more honest government. His renomination was in itself a proof that his intention had changed, that Civil Service reform had been abandoned, and that he and hisparty were willing openly to rely upon the desperate energy of a hundred thousand officeholders selected for partisan service. In anxiety to take the most effective Democratic workers has been at work unblushingly as a Democratic

machine. Better government was promised, but worse government has resulted. Partisanship murdered Roach by false charges and unfair reports. Demagogism in the Land Office insulted and plundered honest settlers. A Cabinet officer took stock as a gift, and promoted the company by using all the power of the Government to enrich it. Scandals have abounded, of which Controller Durham's is only the latest. The National Treasury has been openly used to interest money markets, speculators and banks in a partisan victory. The postal service has become disgracefully unreliable, and both laws and mails have been violated for partisan ends.

The Democratic party promised to prove its loyalty. It has made its rank disloyalty of spirit as plain as it was when copperhead leagues and draft riots helped rebel armies. Many thousand men have been picked out for posts of influence or honor, for no conceivable reason except their conspicuous service or their offensiveness as disloyalists. Rebel flags were ordered to be surrendered. The memory of Jacob Thompson was honored by the Interior Department. A Southern rebel and a Northern copperhead have been placed on the Supreme Bench. Loyal veterans have been insulted in many vetoes, and denied pensions from an over-

flowing Treasury. Disloyalty in the past has been rivalled by defeat of laws to secure honest elections. At the South no citizen of either party expects a fair vote or an honest count. In spite of the powerful growth of protective sentiment there Democrats make no effort to influence people by argument, but rely with absolute confidence upon the count and the return of votes. At the North Democratic crimes have almost or quite deprived the people in several States of selfgovernment. The only hope of Democratic managers now, the only fear of Republicans, is that fraud in Northern cities may give Grover Cleveland the power to pardon perpetrators, if

The temperance issue has beer used by Democratic managers to draw away votes from the only party that has sought to restrict the liquor | a generation of religious workers and controtraffic. At the same time the vetoes of High License have enlisted the liquor-selling interest in open and organized aid of Democracy.

In foreign relations the Administration has served foreign and disregarded American interests. Its Extradition Treaty, contrived to from him. His opponents, Hampden, Arnold. suit British wishes, its surrender of the rights | Tait. Faussett, Hook, Kingsley, Samuel Wilof fishers at the suggestion of Minister West. its refusal for years to use powers of retaliation | ished from the scene. There was a new stage granted by Congress, and then its palpably insincere threat of retaliation, at which Canadians | everything in the religious world was changed. laughed and which Minister West characterized a political trick, has brought disgrace upon

President Cleveland pledged himself to favor | land. It came at a time when the fox-hunting the protection of labor. Instead, he has placed himself and his party in such an attitude that every Free Trader, however extreme, here or in Great Britain, passionately longs for his election. I is message is openly hailed as a reason to believe that a majority of the votes declaration for free trade. The bill he favors imparted a great impulse to the intellectual and is everywaere supported as the longest step toward free trade that it was possible at present to take. The tariff issue has been discussed until thousands of Democrats, seeing that suc- whole was of the greatest practical benefit to of your ballots-that they are entirely Repub- cess of their party involves the overthrow of the communion. It was an invigorating touch

the set of ballots furnished you is complete. | rison. Mills and mines, factories and worktinuance of work at fair wages depends upon Democratic defeat.

THE LOCAL OUTLOOK.

There is much to encourage Republicans in he outlook in this city for Tuesday. The local ticket has been constantly growing in strength. Colonel Erhardt has daily increased the number of his earnest friends and his enthusiastic supporters. The tendency among a certain element in the Republican party to support Mr. Hewitt in preference to the regular nominee has been losing force every hour. Mr. Hewitt himself has betrayed his apprehension of this fact by repeatedly throwing out baits to catch Republican votes. But he showed his real bitterness of partisanship in the clearest manner on Thursday night, when he said that if re-elected Mayor he would not put two Republicans in the places of Police Commissioners French and McClave, but one Republican and one Independent. No one knows better than Mayor Hewitt that this would simply result in making the Police Board as partisan a Commission as could be found in the world, for a Hewitt Independent would be certain on every issue to vote with his two Democratic colleagues, and the Republican Commissioner would be shut out of all influence and all authority. Colonel Erhardt has made progress not only by the weakening of Mr. Hewitt's strength, but by his own positive merits and admirable qualities. He is of the right sort of material out of which good Mayors are made, and if the voters of New-York do the wisest thing in their power on Tuesday, they will see a more thoroughgoing reform and improvement in every municipal department than has been

seen since the overthrow of the Tweed Ring. John W. Jacobus, if elected Sheriff, will give us a perfectly clean, upright and conscientious administration of that office. In personal character and all the qualities that go to make up a valuable public servant Michael C. Murphy is so far below him that he ought not to be in the race at all, while Mr. Flack, the Tammany candidate for Sheriff, is mixed up with some wretched scandals concerning the use of forged circulars, and has never shown any conspicuous fitness for public office. So with the candidates for County Clerk, President of the Board of Aldermen and for Coroners; the Republican nominees as a rule far surpass their Democratic good government in Nation, State and city. in the favor and enlist the hearty support of respectable citizens.

The Democrats are so badly divided and their contentions have developed such a fury of hatred and bitterness that the Republicans not only have a splendid opportunity on their city and county ticket, but also have every reason achieved. To these men and such as they the to expect keeping Cleveland's plurality in this country looks with confidence for the results | city down to extremely moderate limits. They also may fairly hope to gain several districts in the contests for Assembly and the Board of Aldermen, while the prospects are bright of their redeeming at least one, and probably two. of the Congress Districts from Democratic misrepresentation.

Every inducement that can possibly appeal to sincere and conscientious voters is now before the Republicans. The issues are of the gravest importance. It is the cause of honest, economical, efficient and decent government against the misrule of Democratic plunderers. hosses and factions. The next Mayor will have such powers and responsibilities that he will practically be able to make a new city government. Colonel Erhardt can be trusted to make appointments of the kind that will result in ssening the burdens and increasing the comforts and enjoyments of the people of this metropolis. The control of the municipal administration is the magnificent prize that glitters in the eyes of all Republicans. With that control in their hands, their opportunities for if they will toil with sufficient diligence and Congress from this city. To obtain these results, however, they must do their utmost to prevail by honest argument and persuasion upon all doubtful and wavering voters. They must get to the polls early on Election Day, and cast their votes in ample time to prevent embarrassment or obstruction from the Democratic hordes that will crowd around the polls n every thickly populated precinct. They should employ every hour from now until 4 o'clock on Tuesday, November 6, in loyal, zealous effort for the success of their candidates.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

It has been the fortune of Cardinal Newman, of whose approaching end the cable dispatches give warning, to survive all his allies and antagonists in the memorable Oxford movement. Mr. Gladstone has borne testimony to the owerful impress which the sermons at St. Mary's left upon his religious nature; but there are few other Englishmen of light and leading who can now recall the preaching from that famous pulpit. Of the band of devoted followers whom the Tractarian leader gathered about him sixty years ago Cardinal Manning is almost the only survivor. It was then that Dr. Newman began to preach at St. Mary's, his keen reasoning faculties quickened by contact with Dr. Whately, and the fervor of his religious convictions deepened by Keble's hymns redolent of Roman devotional sentiment. Within five years the publication of the Tracts was begun and the Library of the Fathers projected; and then at the end of twelve years his connection with the Church of England ended. Seventeen years of controversy at a white heat, by which the Anglican communion was shaken from the centre, and then forty-three uneventful years of retirement, contemplation and educational work. The Cardinal at eighty-seven has seemed a solitary figure standing apart from versialists who knew of his fame as a tradition from the England of 1835, but yet had nothing in common with him. His own associates. Froude, Robert Wilberforce. Keble. Pusey, Faber, Lockhart, and the rest, had all passed berforce, and many more, had long ago vancrowded with a throng of lostling figures; and

The Oxford movement, of which Dr. Newman was the central figure, was in its intellectual aspects a religious renaissance in Engparson was the conventional type of clergyman, and when preaching was without spiritual force. Before it had spent its force there had been a general awakening on the part of the clergy to the responsibilities of their high calling. It spiritual activities of the English Church, Disastrous as the secession of Dr. Newman and his followers seemed in 1845, the movement as a

held his ground and prevented a general stampede to Rome, Tractarianism might have upset the Established Church. As it was, there opened a new era of usefulness with a vast increase of working power among the poor, and a broader and more elastic spirit of tolerance

in non-essential matters of ritual and practice. While there is no reason to believe that Dr. Newman was ever discontented with his work in the Roman Church, it is nevertheless true that the results were less important than friend or foe could have anticipated when he retired from Oxford. Always cordially received at Rome, and finally invested by Leo XIII with the highest dignities of the Church, he has spent over forty years of active labor mainly of an educational character. But great as his influence has been among English Catholics, and masterful as he proved himself in the controversies which Kingsley and Gladstone provoked, his power over men has never been what it was at St. Mary's, contributing toward the practical revival of ancient doctrines and truths that had been neglected in the English Church. Once he undertook the guidance of the Irish Catholic University, but speedily returned to the Oratory at Birmingham. The establishment of a Catholic university at Oxford was one of the dreams of his manhood, despaired of in old age. That his preaching did not lose its characteristic power Thackeray, who heard him at Oxford and afterward in London and Birmingham, testified; and certainly his greatest intellectual feat, the "Apologia Pro Vita Sua," was accomplished after his withdrawal from the English Church. But when all reservations have been made, there remains a sense of disproportion between the extraordinary influence wielded by him when at the zenith of his fame in Oxford, and the uneventful retirement in which his forty-three remaining years have been passed.

A NAVAL NURSERY.

It is a well-known fact that in time of peace all powers which possess navies experience difficulty in keeping up that effectiveness which out. As the United States are just now beginning to establish a serious naval force it is of some interest to know that so long as the festive oyster holds out in the waters of Maryland a fine opening seems to be guaranteed for the training of seamen in the art of war. For some time past the Maryland oyster has been. Addition needed to the 182 sure Repubso to speak, a bone of contention. His at- lican votes to elect General Harrison. 19 tractions have been too strong for the moral sense of a considerable number of dredgers, who in open defiance, apparently, of all proprietary rights have insisted upon going upon privately owned oyster-beds and conveying thence the gentle and unresisting bivalves. Against this wholesale depredation the State has arrayed sundry police boats, which have now been doing battle with the stubborn dredgers for several months. The fortunes of war have been various. Now victory has lighted upon the police boats; now upon the dredgers. Naval engagements are becoming everyday events, and both sides must be acquiring great skill in combat.

One circumstance is rather perplexing, and that is the absence of killed and wounded. Police and dredgers fire away at one another by the day together with cannon and rifles; there is much smashing of spars and perforation of bulwarks; but the scuppers do not run with gore, nor are the respective cock-pits filled with mangled mariners. Just how this is to be explained: whether it is a proof of unusually good or unusually bad marksmanship it is not at present possible to make out with exactness. Possibly both sides are so overflowing with the milk of human kindness that they invariably fire in the air. That explanation, however, would do more credit to their hearts than their heads; for how can the oyster also the Sheriff, the County Clerk, and other dangered by a practice which, if generally local officers, and make valuable gains in the adopted, would make an ironciad fleet prac-Assembly delegation. They may also secure - tically harmless. Besides this, there seems some reason to apprehend that all the oysters enthusiasm-two Republican representatives in | will be dredged before the question is determined as to who has the right to take them. If Maryland oysters are not to disappear, nevertheless, it looks as though the State would have to order its gunners to depress their pieces.

THE QUESTION OF OPERA.

The National political canvass has not only caused the beginning of the season of German opera to be set down for a later date than usual but has also kept discussion of the operatic outlook in the background. There are considerations which lend a peculiar interest to the undertaking of the Metropolitan Opera House Company this year. There was a time, a little less than a year ago, when doubt seemed to surround the question whether or not we should have German or any kind of grand opera this winter. The stockholders, acting in a public-spirited manner, settled that point in the affirmative, and the enthusiasm which greeted the representations of the last few weeks of the season gave evidence of the wisdom and popularity of the stockholders' course.

The passing discord, however, served to diyears of honest, faithful and industrious endeavor, the institution is yet in an experimental stage. This fact is of course deplorable, but no observer of affairs will say that it is at all surprising. In all the range of the arts there is no institution so difficult to maintain as grand opera. This is a truism of universal application. The operatic establishments of Europe, though patronized by aristocracy and bolstered up by government subventions, rest on unstable foundations. The accumulated traditions of many generations cluster about them. yet their administration entails grievous trials and tribulations, doubts and despair. It was not to be expected under such circumstances that what has come to be called the" Operatic Problem" would be solved by an American community at once and in a way to satisfy the demands of idealists in art. We have heard a great deal of opera in New-York, but we have no social traditions binding us to the maintenance of this as peculiarly a fashionable form of amusement. We have no subvention from the municipal, State or National Government to help bear the expense of the costliest of all forms of public entertainment. We have comparatively only a small element in the community that through natural predilection or cultivated taste turns to serious opera as a medium of lofty enjoyment rather than carecentury the whole world has looked upon New-York as the El Dorado of singers and, in consequence, the people of this city have been privileged during all this period to enjoy the best that the whole world could offer, thinking meanwhile only of momentary gratification. and believing that the jingling of American gold in the pockets of the foreigners squared the account. Unfortunately, we have now had to learn

that this sort of aesthetic education is not the most profitable that can be conceived. In two

opera by encouraging singers to demand exorbitant sums from American managers, and raised the demands of the public by encouraging them to be impatient of everything except the best that the world affords. These two grand opera a task of stupendous magnitude. and between them they have compounded an offspring that has added immensely to the difficulty. New-York is the victim of an operatic boycott at the hands of the confederated managers of the German municipal and Court theatres. There is a well-grounded suspicion that the ulterior purpose of the Cartellverband is less to protect the German opera houses from spoliation than to compel America to pay tribute to the managers as well as the singers of Germany. But this does not help us; the fact remains that the attitude of the managerial confederacy toward the Metropolitan Opera House is a great stumbling-block in the way of our progress. Meanwhile, we must find consolation in the fact that the generosity of the stockholders has enabled Mr. Stanton to overcome the objections of the German Intendanten to the engagement of a company which he has no hesitation in recommending, though he knows the fastidiousness of the New-York public, and rejoice in the circumstance that the same conspiracy that compels the Metropolitan directors to pay exorbitantly for singers also gives to this country the undivided services of so magnificently equipped a lyric actress as Madame Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch. It may be that the relations which this singer now bears toward this country, the profit which she has found in cutting loose from the disgraceful regime of the Court Opera at Berlin, will point the way to such a solution of the present problem as will eventually make Germany deeply deplore the action

SOME ELECTORAL COMBINATIONS.

of the Cartellyerband.

Total electoral votes. Democratic by common consent. 153 Doubtful by common consent:

New-York.
Indiana.
New-Jersey.
Connecticut.

which may be furnished by

THE AMERICAN TURE.

The prospects for the racing season of 1889, so far as the merits of the horses that will be engaged and the importance of the contests in which they will meet are concerned, are of a brilliant sert. Not since the days when Hindoo, Iroquois, Foxhall, Crickmore, Thora and other famous flyers were fighting for fame and fortune on both sides of the ocean, in the same year, has there been such a galaxy of stars on the American turf as will be seen in 1889. The question of supremacy between the Faverdale Colt, Proctor Knott, Salvator, Galen and some others remains to be decided in the great three-year-old stakes. In a single stable, that of Mr. Withers, there will be a sufficient number of crack three-year-olds to carry off all the principal stakes in any ordinary year. There will be an affluence of racing material of the highest class, while the richness of the prizes, the variety of the conditions and the number of rival racecourses in active competition will insure the liveliest interest in the five months from the middle of May to the middle of October. In addition to the contests of the three-year-old there is sure to be a splendid crop of olds, and the number and value of the prizes offered for the battles of the youngsters are immensely enhanced. Then, too, it is likely that The Bard and Hanover will return to the turf and meet that incomparable filly Firenzi, while Race-ade proved successful beyond all expectations; for four months past the whole Civil Service didates they can not only elect the Mayor, but utility of the new nursery for seamen is enbrothers intend to sell out many of their older horses. But the all-black of Brookdale will be more formidable than in any year in which Mr. Withers has raced. Mr. Haggin's colors will be borne only by horses of high class, of splendid form and great speed. The Chicago Stable is constantly growing stronger, and the Santa Anita will also send famous representatives to the post. Although some well-known owners have already retired, or will retire, there will be no lack of eager competitors for the glories and the money returns of racing.

But there is an ever constant and menacing danger to the prosperity of the American turf in the lack of harmony among the leading clubs and the loose and careless way in which racing is conducted on some of our best-known courses. though a great many races were run on the leading tracks in the neighborhood of New-York which were suspicious, and not a few which in the plainest possible manner showed evidences of actual fraud, the judges and the executive committees of the racing associations were almost without exception listless and indifferent. It was not often that an owner, trainer or jockey was called up and questioned. It was a rare thing indeed when any case of suspicious running was investigated. In one day at Clifton, within a fortnight, as many persons were excluded from the course as were excluded from all the principal courses of the East together in the whole year. Among the men sent away from Clifton was one rect attention to the fact that despite four who had run his horse in the most flagrantly suspicious manner at Jerome Park without interference, without investigation. What is the American turf coming to if the American Jockey Club is not to be more scrupulous and rigorous in protecting its patrons from dishonesty and actual thievery than such an association as that at Clifton is?

It is indispensable, in order that racing may retain its popularity, that judges of unflinching sternness, with the keenest of faculties constantly on the alert, of undaunted courage and incessant vigilance, shall be put in the judges' stand, and that their decisions in regard to owners, trainers, jockeys and horses shall be sustained by the jockey clubs whom they represent. Otherwise, racing must soon sink into contempt, and the gate receipts of the prominent clubs must dwindle away. Of course, there will always be found on the turf some apologists for trickery and deceit, who look upon this sport as one in men of low instincts, of mean and narrow natures and of crooked aims should be allowed to have their own way. No abuse can be so grievous, no dishonesty so patent, no evil so serious, that these misguided men will not attempt to defend it. It is a bad sign when people can be found to defend such knavery as the pulling of the best horse in a race in order to deceive the public, when no declaration has been made as to which of two horses in the same stable is intended to win, for knavery it is, and knavery of the worst sort. It is entirely proper for owners to win with that one of two horses they may prefer, provided they let the public know in advance which one they less diversion. Finally, for more than half a propose to win with. But to allow the public to go on and back heavily the best horse in a stable, and then have that horse pulled in order to let the inferior horse win, without informing the public in advance of the race that the inferior horse is to win, is not only trickery, but is cheating below the grade of that of a bunco-steerer or a pickpocket. Professional confidence-men and eriminals the public is forewarned against and can easily avoid, but against men on the turf who will descend to such infamous practices as these the public has no protection, as our jockey clubs are now managed. It makes no difference whether or not some rascally British barons practised such knavery years ago. Racing should be respects it has worked serious injury to local fair, honest and above-board, else the American have thought there would have been more mones

culture. It has increased the costliness of people will not tolerate it long; and such abuse as the pulling of the best horse without declaraturf. People who with perverted ingenuity draw up elaborate pleas in apology for practices so vile that they would be permitted in no other form of sport, are wasting their time and their circumstances alone make the maintenance of efforts. They can never make what is intrinsically dishonest and base appear respectable and honorable, no matter how hard they may try, Their special pleading simply brings upon them selves the contempt which is felt by every fairminded and upright man for any owner, high or low, rich or poor, who does not keep his stable clear from scandals, and who does not run his horses in a manner above reproach.

It was a cheerful and agreeable sight on Friday evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music when the Hon. James S. T. Stranahan took the chair to preside over the great Depew meeting Mr. Stranahan retired from active business life some time ago, full of years and honors, but he is not too old to take an active part in this memorable campaign. He is one of the Presidential Electors in this State, and his heart beats as warmly for the Republican cause as it ever did. Mr. Stranshan may fitly be considered the first citizen of Brooklyn. He has so long teen identified with her interests that he is an essential part of the city. It is a proud and noble position that he occupies.

President Seelye, Joseph Cook, the Rev. Dr.

Deems and several others have issued an appeal to Prohibition voters to stand by their party, because a large vote for General Fisk " will greatly augment the existing temperance agitation and help on temperance education and legislation." We would respectfully ask their attention to a much better way of accomplishing these ends, as de-scribed by the Rev. Henry F. Lee, for several years chaplain of the Philadelphia House of Correction Since the High-License law was passed the number of Philadelphia saloons has decreased from 6,500 to 1,365; arrests for drunkenness de reased about 45 per cent; commitments to House of Correction for drunkenness decreased 45 per cent; commitments to House of Correction for all causes decreased 35 per cent; "delirium tremens" and mania a potu" cases in House of Correction decreased 82 per cent; " scarcely any more use for the mania ward as such." Then let us add to this the statement of "The Philadelphia Ledger" that "the great moral benefit" of High License has been " the very great decrease of the number of disreputable houses." " At the present time." says "The Ledger," "it may fairly be questioned if there is anywhere a city of as large a population having so tew of these obnoxious resorts as Phila-delphia." Do Prohibitionists who refuse to vote for Warner Miller and High License realize that they are taking upon themselves a tremendou moral responsibility?

A giant locomotive is being constructed in Boston which will be able to pull ten coaches over an ordinary road at eighty miles an hour, And yet a hundred such locomotives could not pull the Democracy out of the pit into which the West-Burchard letter precipitated it.

Mr. Powderly's neutrality is to be heartily commended. He holds himself not free to advocate the cause of either party, but he announces his unwavering adhesion to the cause of protection. There is no doubt where he stands or would speak did he not feel restrained by his official position. He calls his attitude a neutral one. If that is neutrality, it is the sort of neutrality we like to see.

It is an extraordinary campaign which Warner Miller has been making. He said in the conven-tion which nominated him that he would speak in each of the sixty counties of the State. While he has not quite succeeded in doing that, he has made far more than enough speeches to go round. On Thursday night he addressed four meetings in this city, and on Friday no less than seven. The best of it is that Mr. Miller not only makes specches, but votes.

Stanley's friends will be greatly encouraged by the news which the Arab traders have estried to Zanzibar. At the end of November last year he was alive and well, and was pushing northward in the direction of the Niam-Niam country, where the mysterious White Pacha suddenly appeared upon the scene in April. While his losses had been serious, his column was still considered strong past, except in two-year-olds, as the Brooklyn doubtedly have been tempted to exaggerate those losses and to represent his position as more critical than it was. Their statements were probably far more unfavorable than the facts warranted; but even if they told the truth, Stanley was fighting against the forces of nature rather than hostile races, and there was every reason to believe that he would reach Wadelai in safety.

> The amendment to the Constitution of this State which will be adopted or rejected by the voters on Tuesday is designed to relieve the Court of Appeals from the pressure of business, by which long delays are caused in the final adjudication of causes. A suit passed upon by the Genera Term of the Supreme Court may not be finally decided by the Court of Appeals, in the present condition of the calendar, for two years after an appeal is taken. The amendment empowers the Governor, when the Court of Appeals is overburdened with cases, to select Supreme Court Justices to form a branch of the Court of Appeals. Some of the accumulated cases may be disposed of by the new court, and the decisions rendered will have the same force as the decisions of the Court of Appeals. The amendment may be lost through a lack of interest in its passage, as a certain pro portion of the voters must vote on the question to secure its adoption. Every one is interested in doing away, as far as possible, with the law's delays, and citizens should be careful that a ballot in favor of the amendment is included among those which they take to the polls.

Chief-Engineer Church appears to be manif sting uncommon anxiety these days in regard to the Quaker Bridge Dam. His attempt to get up a scare will probably fail. The people of this town are not to be dragooned into venturing on this costly experiment unless its necessity is demonstrated beyond peradventure.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club is endeavoring, not only to man every polling-place on Tuesday, but also to provide two watchers for the counting of the vote in every election district. This is most important work, and the club requires reinforcements. Brooklyn Republicans not con nected with the club, who are willing to devote several hours to this business on election night, will be assigned to duty if they will report promptly to William H. Williams, the president of the organization. Great results are expected in Brook lyn on Tuesday. The heaviest Republican vote ever known will be cast. It is of the first importance that it should be counted as cast, and that no trickery is attempted. Watchers are needed for every polling-place.

It was at a recent Democratic meeting, and the venerable Mr. Thurman was the chief orator. Speaking on the tariff, the Old Roman waxed prodigiously earnest over the infamy of such t tax on the workingmen of America. he exclaimed, "you, my honest, horny-handed friend," addressing a stalwart wage-earner who stood close to the platform; "you can afford to wear only that poor, colored cotton shirt, and on every yard of that you have paid a tax of ten cents; an unholy tax, wrung from you for the enrichment of blooted monopolists." addressed grinned good-naturedly, but said nothing until the meeting was over, when, "John," said he, "these politicians beat me with their figuring. Mr. Thurman's a very wise man, and what he says must be all right. But I'm blessed if I can see how I pay ten cents a yard tax on goods that only cost me eight!"

Seven hundred and fifty tons of old horseshoes were lately sold at St. Louis for shipment East. It is stated that they were bought to be melted over. We are surprised to hear this. We should